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ME ECONOMICS

State

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

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A collection of various tools including a pitchfork, shovel, trowel, watering can, hammer, pickaxe, and various probes, arranged in a circular pattern around a central point.

Group of Useful Garden Tools

CIRCULAR 10

**Office of Extension Work, North and West
States Relations Service**

Plan and Tools for the Home Garden.

ONE of the most important things in making a garden is to have a well worked out plan. The home garden may be of any size. The number of rows will depend upon the width of the garden space available, the richness of the soil, and the method of cultivation. On rich soil, if the boy or girl cultivates the garden by hand, the rows may be as near together as 15 inches, though 18 inches would be better. On soil that is not rich the rows should be farther apart, perhaps 20 to 24 inches. If a horse is to be used in cultivating the garden the rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Not all of the garden tools shown on the title page are necessary, but each one has a particular use. The principal ones needed are the hoe, the rake, the digging fork, the trowel, and the garden line. Stakes are necessary to mark the location of rows while the seed is germinating. A sprinkling pot is convenient for watering the plants when necessary. In a large garden, a hand cultivator also is necessary (fig. 1). These cultivators have several attachments, as shovels, cultivator teeth, rake, and weeder.



FIG. 1.—A wheel cultivator is a great labor saver. With a large garden it is a necessity.

THE PLAN.

The following plan includes 13 permanent and 12 temporary rows:

Garden Plan.

Rows 15 or more inches apart. Garden any length.

First planting.	Second planting.
1. Pole beans (Kentucky Wonder, or Lima where climate is suitable).....	
2. Early radishes and early lettuce.....	
3. Early potatoes.....	Late cabbage.
4. Early beets and early carrots.....	
5. Early potatoes.....	Late cabbage.
6. Peas (early)	
7. Peas (early)	Late tomatoes.
8. Peas (medium early)	
9. Peas (medium early)	Late sweet corn.
10. Spinach	
11. Early tomatoes on trellis or stakes.....	Spinach.
12. Snap beans (early)	
13. Sweet corn (early)	Late potatoes.
14. Snap beans (medium early)	
15. Eggplant, peppers, okra, parsley, etc.....	
16. Early cabbage	
17. Parsnips and salsify.....	
18. Spinach	Spinach.
19. Onion sets for bulbs.....	Turnips.
20. Snap beans (late)	
21. Chard and kale.....	Beets, carrots, lettuce, and radishes.
22. Kohl-rabi	Turnips.
23. Sweet corn (medium early)	
24. Turnips (early)	
25. Pole beans (Kentucky Wonder, or Lima where climate is suitable).....	

The permanent rows—the odd numbered ones, 1, 3, 5, etc.—have either full-season crops, or a first planting of short-season early crops followed by a second planting of short-season late crops. The temporary rows—the even numbered ones, except 18, 20, and 22—are all early short-season crops which will be gathered and out of the way by the time the crops in the permanent rows need all of the room.

This plan was made for the latitude of Washington, D. C., where there is usually a long growing season. It will need to be modified to meet the shorter growing season toward the North, where not many second-planting crops can be grown.

CROPS IN PERMANENT ROWS.

Rows 1 and 25 have either pole beans or pole Limas, or both, which may be trained on a fence if there is one, otherwise poles 5 to 6 feet long will be needed.

Rows 3 and 5 have two crops, early potatoes and late cabbage.

Row 7 has a crop of early peas followed by late tomatoes.

Row 9 has medium early peas followed by sweet corn.

Row 11 has early tomatoes on trellis or stakes followed by a fall crop of spinach.

Row 13 has early sweet corn followed by late potatoes.

Row 15 contains the plants usually grown in small numbers such as eggplant, peppers, okra, parsley, etc.



FIG. 2.—A garden which was definitely planned before planting.

Row 17 has parsnips and salsify.

Row 19 has onions grown from sets. These may perhaps be followed by late turnips.

Row 21 has an early crop of either chard or kale, or both, and a late crop of beets, carrots, lettuce, or radishes.

Row 23 has sweet corn planted 2 weeks after that in row 13.

If the garden is wide enough for more rows they may be used for sweet corn, navy beans, or whatever is desired. One row might well be used to grow onion sets from seed sown thickly in the row in the spring.

CROPS IN TEMPORARY ROWS.

Row 2 has early radishes and early lettuce.

Row 4 has early beets and carrots.

Row 6 has early peas.

Row 8 has medium early peas.

Row 10 has spinach.

Row 12 has early snap beans.

Row 14 has medium early snap beans.

Row 16 has early cabbage.

Row 18 has early spinach followed in the fall by a late crop of spinach. A second crop is planted in this row because the crops in rows 17 and 19 are low-growing and do not need all of the room between them.

Row 20 has late snap beans because there are low-growing crops on each side of it.

Row 22 has an early crop of kohl-rabi followed by a late crop of turnips. The turnips will not interfere with the crops in the adjoining permanent rows.

Row 24 has only early turnips, but any other early crop may be used.

CROPS FROM THE GARDEN.

If the plan described in this circular is used the various crops will be ready for use as follows:

Late spring use:—

Lettuce, radishes, beets, onions, carrots, turnips, peas, kohl-rabi, kale, spinach, beet tops, and turnip tops.

Early summer use:—

All of those for late spring and also snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, potatoes, and chard.

Midsummer use:—

Lima beans, snap beans, pole beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, chard, kale, onions, beets, carrots, eggplant, peppers, okra, and parsley.

Fall use:—

The same as in midsummer, with the addition of parsnips, salsify, turnips, and lettuce.

For canning, drying and pickling:—

Snap beans, pole beans, Lima beans, beets, carrots, peas, spinach, tomatoes, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, pepper, cabbage, onions, chard, turnips, kohl-rabi, and beet tops.

For storage:—

Potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets, parsnips, salsify, and turnips.

Garden waste for chickens:—

Spinach, chard, cabbage, and lettuce.

If the plan described herein is not followed such crops as carrots, parsnips, beets, lettuce, etc., should be grouped together, unless they are used as temporary short-season crops between the permanent rows. They are about the same size and need the same care and space. Potatoes, tomatoes, peas, and sweet corn go together well and need the same amount of space. Melons, cucumbers, etc., should be grouped together. Set such long-lived crops as asparagus and rhubarb at one side of the garden.

